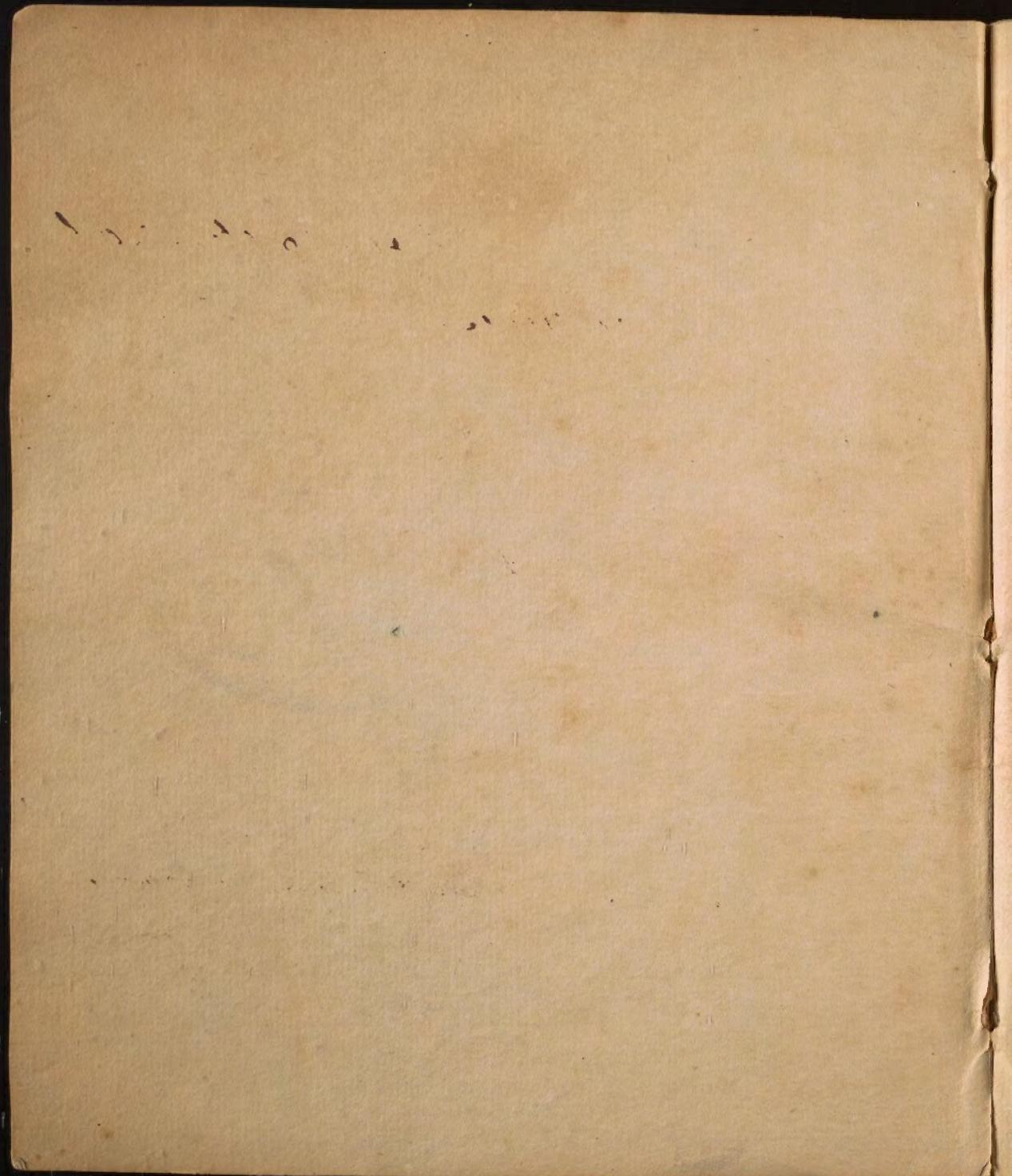


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2



Introduction to clinical lectures. —

Having directed our inquiries to remote organs,
we come now ^{to} actual disease.

12 - where Seat of pain? — ^{to} causes
it?

13 State of appetite - thirst - &c

14 State of aliment: Canal - & urinary
organs - what the nature of the matters
discharged?

15 w - of sleep - 16 what faults of the mind?
all necessary in acute & chronic diseases.

V 2 Examine the ^{whole} countenance. Many ^{Diseases}
show themselves in the face. Such as consumption:
by paleness - hanging of the lips - stone - deep melan-
-choly - Hydrocephalus - a frown - Mania - a wryness
in the face.

VI 3 and above all the state of the pupil.

It indicates the state of the brain to be dis-
-ordered when enlarged - & Dr. Darwin has
lately said indicates consumption. It certain-
ly teaches much in the yellow fever.

4 Examine the ~~state~~ color of his hair and
hair most subject to phthisis. — black hair
generally connected ^{to} with a vitiable habit.

5 Attend to the teeth. Good teeth ^{are} seldom
connected ^{to} consumption: I have not found
it so - if it is - owing to ^{easy} mastication tempting
to eat too much solid food - or ^{that} dissome to ^{the} flame:
Species ^{which} we shall call inflammable: - But bad
teeth certainly ^{are} prone to bad health from in-
-sufficient mastication, or impure matters mixed with
the aliment. — I shall hereafter say they often produce

all these questions afford more or less
insight into a disease according as the
disease is acute or chronic. —

But your business in a sick room
is not yet ended. There ~~—~~ is much re-
mains yet to be discovered by your own
silent Observations without asking a single
Question. —

1 Examine the Dumbness of the patient.
Best when most natural. Is he quiet or
restless in bed. ✓

2 Examine the eyes of your patient - whether
red - more quickly - or languid &c whether
^{whether one hinder open than other}
black - or not - & why? consumpt. & putrid sore throat
5 what weight of bed clothes suit him
best? - Shocks - the more action - the more
clothes

6 Attend to the Respiration. It shows
state of the lungs in all its numerous
diseases, & degrees of fever. —

7 Attend to the state of the skin, whether

general diseases, when they do not acht.

V 9 Attend to the state of the tongue - There silence must be broken & the patient shd. be desired to put it out of his mouth.
- White indicates ~~fever~~ ^{common} of inflammation kind -
also dysentery & fevers of mind like those. natural
yellow bilious fever. Some rather case of
tongue great malignity in fever - & dry
~~expostion~~ ^{according to now:} Black tongue - a fever
of the true typhus or putrid kind - here
last stage of yellow fever. - guard against imposture - The tongue is
often tinged black from claret - port wine -
liquorice - diffuses currant jelly - & tobacco -
I have ~~and~~ been deceived by each - [This w?
not been y^e case, if Authors & very masters
in medicine had not thought them too trifling
to be mentioned.] The yellowness in a bilious
fever continues often for four or five days
after y^e crisis of the disorder.

10 Attend to the state of the nails -
black - the approach of fever or death.
~~no~~ favourable. yellow - yellow fever.

dry or moist - whether mader or sudor -
whether partial or general. -

8 To the Voice. - a hoarseness an alarming
sign in cough - a squeaking voice indicates
lymphatic tracheitis ✓

10th: attend particularly to the state of the
pulse. as ^{it} of course relates in part to the
disease. as 19 diseases of 20 are febrile & few
~~are~~ ^{are} ~~ever~~ ^{in the clinical course} of course
of degree & briefly nature & degrees chiefly by
the pulse, and as in nearly all others
diseases directly, or indirectly, affect the
force or frequency of the pulse, it becomes
is at our setting out to make ourselves
intimately acquainted with every thing
& relates to it. I shall therefore spend
a lecture upon it. — go to lecture on signs
of disease.

The pulse shd be felt with the
finger & not the thumb. ~~like a gun~~
~~administered~~ ^{done} from fingers of one

✓ To supply the want of such an instrument
the aid of all the four fingers should be called
in where they can be conveniently applied.
^{one of} The final cause of it instead of one finger ^{is}
to multiply increase hnsation, & we certain-
ly feel best with all of them. We should feel
the right (when convenient) with the left, & the
left with the fingers of the right hand. The little
finger is best called into action in this way.

hand. It is to be wished an instrument could
be contrived to enlarge & render more acute
the sense of feeling as is done of vision by glasses,
& hearing & acoustics. V

1 Different positions of the body - as lying
on the back - sides - setting - Standing up - &
proximity to fire.

3 Different positions of the arm influence
the pulse - th^d be free from prepare - pro-
motion best - the fewest muscles then

act. I know a gentleman in this city who can
stop his pulse by the action of the muscles of his arm.

4 Passions of the mind - such as hope-fear
anger - also the action of the hand not standing
all influence the pulse - sh^d not be felt
now after a patient enters a room,
nor should a judgement be formed of
it after it has been recommended.

5 Conversation - a patient pulse is

v In the Palsey it is fuller & harder in the affected than in the sound Side Dr Lin
relates a case in wh: it was 50 strokes in a minute in the right - & from 30 to 92 in the left or sound side. —

To form a complete judgement, not less than 20 strokes should be felt - for I have found a pause at every 18th stroke. The Chinese always feel 49. — Hence perhaps their great accuracy in the knowledge in the pulse. —

Often quenched by the ⁵excitement of his case.
Should be felt, before or after it.

6 The state of sensation ~~is~~ ^{in a physician} is different in
different postures of his body. He should
always therefore feel it in the same posture.
Sitting for a reason formerly given it
be preferred. He will find an advantage
ⁱⁿ concentrating his sensations by
commanding silence; and even shutting
his eyes. By the principle of Dissimilitude,
the acting sense is rendered more distinct
and acute. —

7 The pulse ^{generally} ~~will~~ ^{be} felt in both arms.
sometimes the pulse runs ^{above} along the
Radius. I have known four or five
cases of this. The first time I perceived
it, it alarmed me. It's not forgotten
in patients who have it. —

owing to stimulus of food - hence
hence acceleration of fetus in growing.

+ 10" women have quicker
pubes than men. —

8 An allowance should be made for the exposure of the arm to the cold, which by its vasoconstrictive quality lowers the pulse.

Phys? at the hospital. — Cold reduces pulse.
It is 10° less in winter than summer. In Greenland it
is 9° less. Different states of the system as to time & seasons
comes in winter than summer. — It is much slower in the
morning than ^{at} in the middle — or in
the evening. — ~~so gradually to D'aller's & fuller~~
65 in the morning & 80 at night
than in the working state. — Attend to this.
according to D'aller. V I'd like after explaining the cause of it. — +

11 The pulse is different in different periods of life. It is quickest in Infancy & childhood so, - that a slow pulse in a young child is always considered as a mark of disease & particularly of the brain. The pulse in children varies with their ages. It is from 130 - to 140 on the day of its

V The pulse is slower in animals according
to their size & vice versa. - owing to
several causes - but chiefly to heart
being larger in small animals in
proportion to their bulk than in
larger ones. Short men have
quicker pulses than tall men.

birth. During the first year it is from 108 to 120. During the 2nd from 90 - to 108 - During the 3rd from 80 - to 108 - & it about the same during the 4th, 5th & 6th years of their lives. In the 7th year it is 72 - at 8 after 12 it is ~~from~~^{the same as Adults w.} is from 60 - to 80 . It is more easily quick'd. than the pulse in adults from Stimuli. A full meal quickens it 22 strokes in a minute. It is best felt when they are asleep. 15 or 20 strokes below any of the numbers mentioned indicate the brain to be affected! - pulse

In old people the ^{lungs} becomes slower and fuller than in middle life. Perhaps it shall ~~do~~ make it appear hereafter that it depends on the same cause as its becoming fuller & slower in

✓ Dr Heberden has likewise taken notice of it. He tells us that he has found it at 12-30, & even 26 in Old people.

✗ This fact was likewise first communicated to me by Morgagni, and Dr Heberden tells us that

+ Dr Heberden met with two cases of Old men whose pulses were irregular in health - became irregular in sickness - and irregular in proportion as they recovered. -

8

Sleep - viz unequal excitement, or an abstraction of excitement from the muscles in the ~~and a cessation~~ (which are totally relaxed in Sleep diminished ^{or absorption} in old age) and a concentration of this excitement in the arterial system. — Further. the pulse is ~~subject~~ to changes in old people. Out of the pulses of near 50 old people whom I have examined with a reference to this fact, I have found this phenomⁿ. in $\frac{3}{4}$ of them. Morgagni first suggested the idea to me. It is remarkable that it becomes regular by disease, from ^{the} action of a new stimulus upon it. But further the pulse in old people seldom becomes much quicker than the pulse of a person in middle life even when they labour under inflam-

- v 11 The pulse different in different stages of
society. In Indians only 50. In savages less
frequent than in inhabitants of cities.
- 12 There is a certain Idiosyncrasy in the
pulses of some people which require particu-
lar attention & which cannot be explained
by any of the common or natural
laws of the system. I know of women in
this city, ⁱⁿ whom no fever has ever raised
her pulse above 70. — Some people have
a pulse essentially quicker than natural.
& some fuller. — Mr Peters 100 in a minute.
~~Great advantages would arise from~~
~~that~~
a Physician's knowledge of the state of
all his patients pulses in health. He
would better understand by this means its
deviations from health in sickness. Not-
to determine the velocity of the pulse. pulse
glasses & watches have been contr^d — the
last to be preferred, as they become familiar to
such people ^{from being so often used by} ~~and~~ by magnetists
& divines, as an emblem of departing life. Count
only $\frac{1}{4}$. of a minute. — So little consequence.

~~violent~~ fevers. Old Mr Fisher's case.
aged 77 - was quiescent till 3 days before
death. ~~Dr Heberden says he has known at least 30~~
~~deaths in old people~~

This finishes the directions for feeling
a pulse - Let us next inquire into the
history of pulses & into the its
knowledge which is to be obtained from them
numerous variations. Volumes have
been written on this subject. We read of
the undulatory - oscillatory - & vermicular
pulse - & we hear ^{the Spanish Physician} in astonishment of the
predictions of Tolans from these supposed

States of the pulse in acute diseases - Dr Allen
in feeling puls declared that they had no foundation, & I was lately
~~opinion~~ of ^{him}. After 40 years experience &
made happy by finding out all in Dr Thiry's Diseases of
Spain & an old Spanish Physician Physⁿ told him ^{something} same thing.
ages - in all diseases - and all states of
every disease. I shall mention the facts
which are to be depended on - and which
tho' some of them are voluntary may prevent
your falling into mistakes.

influenced by so many circumstances, & diverts the mind from self-possession & which are more important
+ It is divided, into the quick & frequent

The quick alludes to the time of each stroke,
the frequent - to the number of strokes in
a minute. E.g. The quick occurs in inf.
- the frequent ^{after exercise} in hectic fever. I

2 ✓ The full & quick pulse without
hardness - which occurs in the first
stage of the yellow & bilious fever. This
might be called the synochus pulse

I There is a febrile pulse - This is materially different from ^{the frequent} ~~a febrile~~ pulse which is observed in health from exercise. It is attended with in some cases with a jerk - and at all times imparts a sensation of irregular or convulsive action in the artery. It is sometimes contracted - sometimes feels like a fluttered quill under the finger. ⁺

This febrile pulse is subdivided into - the ^{or tense} full & hard pulse - such as occurs in the

Rheumatism & Phrenmonia ^{or synochia pulse.} quick. Always dangerous if above 120 except in Rheumatism. 3 There is the small & hard or ^{tense} pulse, and in a mixed Rheumatism. as in Phrenmonia delicate habits, more quick than the former. I have given the name of synochial pulse.

4 The hypnotic pulse - too weak & quick without hardness - as in the 2nd stage of what you called ^{the} ^{low} putrid & nervous fever. when it is ^{too} fast pulse But here there is a great

V I saw a case of recovery from yellow fever in which
it was 175 with belly Eye.
5 The lymphoid pulse. This pulse is
a grade or two below the lymphatic,
or lymphular pulse. It will in some
cases bear bluding.

V I shall only add here that too much
~~attention has been paid to the frequency~~
~~of the pulse. Even when its vigor is of~~
~~much more consequence - for more~~
~~circumstances formerly mentioned~~
~~than its strength. —~~

Variety. A pulse is said by Dr Haller always to indicate death when above 140 ¹¹ but Dr Heberden says he saw a recovery from a fatal fever in ^{which} it was 180 - tho' he more frequently observed it to be fatal when the pulse exceeded 120, at least alarming when that number of strokes was preceded by a critical swelling. ^V But further I have observed

a typhus gravior in ^{the} pulse was only between 60 & 70.

60 strokes in a minute. Hereafter Womshall we explain this fact? - a difficult problem. ^x You after shall attempt it. ^V

6. The typhoid pulse ^{is a grade or two below the synochous, & approaches near to} ~~is intermediate between~~ ~~and the full~~ ^{the} the typhus pulse - seen in the first stage of nervous fever - in scurilita - and in purpurile fever. Is of great consequence to attend to it - it will enable us to explain many ^{difficulties} exceptions with respect

8 There is the slow pulse - It occurs in Hydrocephalus intus & apoplexy. A case of only 10 or 12 strokes in a minute related in the case Vol. of the Med. Com: It occurs in many want fevers. pulse frequently 60-50-44-0 even 30. in the yellow fever.

7 There is the depreped pulse - which is weak & soft - and low as in Pneumonia with a - in his Diseases of Jamaica. Dr. Grier describes it most accurately & sometimes scarcely perceptable - but ~~asleep~~ the copious V. If sometimes observed in the yellow fever. Is described by Dr. Pedenbough.

8 There is the Intermittent pulse. we find this in many acute diseases in which it is always dangerous. It occurred in a typhoid pneumonia in 1788 & Diphtheria & malignant fevrs. often attends the plague death - very dangerous. It occurred in a person who died who had had this pulse & showed no disease of the brain, breast or arteries. It is common of heart, as well as chronic diseases. - common in persons worn out with pain or want of sleep. Do not expect to find them single. They all frequently run into each other. Do not expect any one of them com. = Stanley

12

to the three diseases, and the operations
of medicines in them.

Of the febrile pulse - which is full & quick
& sometimes hard - in the paroxysm
of the fever - ~~is a mixture of~~ Is
more related to typhoid than any other.
- hence the same medicines which do
harm in typhoid fever do harm here
as wine - Bark - Opium & generally Bis-
ters. ✓

These finish the febrile pulses -

But

If there is full - round - & quick pulse
not very quick - with a little inequali-
ty of action or jirk in it. This occurs in
~~Gout~~ & Drowsy - for these
diseases are partly arterial & partly
to the nervous system - hence there is
some irregular action or convulsions

It is easily distinguished from the weak
 pulse formerly mentioned 1 by imparting
 a sense of tension to the finger. It shd.
 be felt for some time in order to
 discover this tension, ^{but when it cannot be perceived,} 2 By occurring
 in the first stage of acute diseases &
 in the paroxysms of such as are
 periodical. 3 By rising from
 evacuations of purging or bloodletting.

v It depends ^{as well as the slow pulse,} on affection of the brain
 of the heart, and in some cases
 of the liver. In Hunter 37 strokes
 is a Jamdil.

- 1 Short men quicker pulse &ⁿ
tall
- 2 winter slower ⁿ summer
- 3 women's quicker &ⁿ men.
- 4 Dicrotes - two quick strokes
preceded by regular or slow
ones.
- 5 Incidens one rising over a
another for 3 strokes like the
waves of the sea.

in even the same diseases. They change
into different stages - different days - &
sometimes on the same day - This fact
of great consequence - Shows the necessity
of frequently visiting your patients in
fever febrile diseases, & of frequently
varying your prescriptions - As a
few it nothing but arterial
disease is a condition of the system, &
this should be conformed to, instead of
the name which is given to a disease. —

✓ There is sometimes a bounding pulse
in which two or three quick strokes are
followed by one else one - said by Botano
to indicate Typhus - but not so, according to
Hirnemann. It is called the Dicrotes
Pulse.
There is the unyielding or overrunning over
another for 3 strokes ^{or} waves of the heart - common
in disease of the heart - full & smooth
alternately called midamus. —
all this variety in the pulse

in the pulse - for irregularity of action, or convulsion in the arterial system I shall say hereafter constitutes the proximate cause of fever. —

- 2, There is the weak - ~~weak~~^{frequent} pulse without any irregular action as in all the diseases of debility which affect the nervous system.
- 3, There is a full bounding pulse such as occurs in anæmia & polypus. It'd be carefully distinguishingly attended with palpitation of the heart. ✓

I think these remarks on the pulse to be indispensably necessary to your profiting by the clinical lectures. They conceive the Pulse to be the dial plate of the system in most of diseases. They are more steps upon it than any thing else. It was neglected by Hippocrates & Galen Celsus - Galen first raised the Attention of Physicians to it. Dr Brown

depends upon the greater or lesser strength
of the heart - or arteries, or upon both
E.g. the full on the former - the hard
on the latter - full & hard on both.
The hard in old people - on a disposition of spirit.
The Varieties described, further, ^{depend} on the
State of the lungs & on the irritab^y. of the
system. This is manifested in Diseases
which are simply nervous. Much less
to be learnt in them ^{from the pulse} than in arterial
Diseases, & perhaps nothing except when
they bring the Arteries into Sympathetic.
It changes a hundred times frequently in
Hysteria. - It sometimes absent for hours.
I once saw it for absent for 24 hours in
a disorder of alimentary canal, & yet the
patient recovered. - It is sometimes absent
for 12 hours in fevers without death.

in his system of medicine treats it ^{as}:
 contrasted. In the system of physic which
 I propose to teach, the knowledge of
 its different states, & of all the circum-
 stances ^{which} influence it are of the utmost
 consequence, of it - and habits of attention
 to it will produce an accuracy and
 perfection of knowledge in it, of which
 as yet you can form no conception.

- The Arterial System which gives
 the pulse, is ¹⁰ intimately connected w.
 the nervous system - the alimentary
 canal - the lymphatics - & ^{the} brain,
 that few things affect either of them
 without being ^{more or less} discerned in the pulse.
 I make it a practice to examine it
 not only when I wish to determine

✓ One thing more gent: absolutely
necessay, before you prescribe for, or
leave your patient, & that is to give
his Disease a name. This I know
is difficult for many Diseases from
✓ novelty, or combinations ^{& frequent change} known -
for ought to have [✓]
no names - But this will not satisfy
✓ patient - his disorder must be named,
or you will not long maintain his
confidence. In the modern nomenclature
you will find names etc - and if the
disease be not a plain or simple one,
the more technical [✓] name ^e better.
Story of Echymosis. — Take care
only Gent: if you shoudt write in

15

upon us, but 2 in regulating diet.
3 the use of Opium. 4 the exhibition
of Vomits & purges. 5 the use of the
hot & cold bath - 6. the sudorificum
7 Sudorifics - and 8 Bark. — ✓

— all that has been delivered ^{is} ~~lets~~
to the necessary to be known in all
first visit to a patient before we pre-
scribe for him. In our next, &
subsequent visits - our questions may
be much fewer. and perhaps the
fewer the better, especially in acute
diseases of the breast where it ^{speaking} ~~goes~~
not much gives pain. They shd.
be, what is the effect of the medicine
upon the Stomach - bowels - Urine &
Inspiration - for by y^t. man in white

a commercial city, & the yellow fever
should make its appearance, not to
call it by its proper name instead
of it - call it ^{prevailing fever -} bilious fever - pyretic
epidemic - ^{or a quick termination} nervous fever - inflammatory Remittent
Typhus or Intermittent - Lethargy -
longing illness -
and - of even goit. This paganism in
medicine will be very abominable ^{incuse} to
those people who hold the golden balance
of wealth & fame in their hands, and
will defend you from being stigmatized
as madmen, and fools, & enemies to
the prosperity of your country.

people now falsely designate sweat. —
2 what is the state of the appetite, &
3 How long has the patient slept - &
was it sound - the return or in any
degree of the two last always favora-
ble. —

Nov^r 16. Lectured on consumptions
from Dr. O'Hagan - In "Reed &
cous.

Nov^r 17. The same subject continued.
— 21 D^o continued. —
— 23 D^o con^d.
24

